

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) December 25, 1835.

[NO. 273.]

R. H. MADRA, Editor.

T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

President's Message.

Willing Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

In the discharge of my official duty, the task again devolves upon me of communicating with a new Congress. The reflection that the representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the constitutional term of its service will expire with my own, heightens the solicitude with which I shall attempt to lay before the state of our national concerns, and the devout hope which cherishes, that its labors to improve them may be crowned with success.

You are assembled at a period of profound interest to the American patriot. The unexampled growth and prosperity of our country, having given us a rank in the scale of nations which renders apprehension of danger to our integrity and independence from external foes, the corner of freedom is before us, with an earnest from the past, that if true to ourselves, there can be no formidable obstacle in the future, in its peaceful and uninterrupted pursuit. Yet, in proportion to the disappearance of those apprehensions which attended our weakness, at once contrasted with the power of some of the states of the old world, should we now be solicitous as to those which cling to our conviction that it is to our own object we must look for the preservation of those causes, on which depend the excellence and the duration of our happy system of Government.

In the example of other systems, founded on the will of the people, we trace to internal dissension, influences which have so often blasted the hopes of the friends of freedom. The social elements, which were strong and successful, when united against external danger, filled in the more difficult task of properly adjusting their own internal organization, and thus gave way the great principle of self-government. Let us trust that the admonition will never be forgotten by the Government or the People of the United States; and let the testimony which our experience thus far has not to the great human family, of the practicability and the blessings of free government, be confirmed in all time to come.

We have but to look at the state of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and the unexampled increase of our population, to feel the magnitude of the trust committed to us. Never, in our former period of our history, have we had more reason than we now have, to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of health and general prosperity. Every branch of labor is crowned with the most abundant rewards; every element of national resources and wealth, of individual comfort, we witness the most solid and solid improvements. With no intermissions in this pleasing prospect at home, which all yet yield to the spirit of harmony and good will that so strikingly pervades the mass of the people in every quarter, amidst all the diversity of interest and pursuits to which they are attached; with no cause of solicitude in regard to our internal affairs, which will not, it is hoped, disappear before the principles of simple justice and the character that mark our intercourse with foreign Powers—we have every reason to feel proud of our beloved country.

The general state of our Foreign Relations is not materially changed since my last annual message.

In the settlement of the question of the Northern boundary, little progress has been made. Great Britain has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted, which I deemed incompatible with a satisfactory and right adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for a distinct proposal from the Government of Great Britain, which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, that with a strong mutual disposition which I believe exists to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with a due regard to the acknowledged pretensions and pacific policy of all parties to it. Events are frequently occurring on the Northeastern frontier, of a character to impress upon all the necessity of a speedy and definitive termination of the dispute. This consideration, added to the desire common to both, to relieve a liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries, from all embarrassment, will, no doubt, have its just influence upon our diplomatic intercourse with Portugal has been renewed, and it is expected that the claims of this country, partially paid, will be fully satisfied as soon as the condition of the Queen's Government will permit the proper attention to the subject of them. That Government has, I am very glad to inform you, manifested a determination to support the liberal principles which have marked our commercial policy; the happiest effect upon the future trade between the United States and Portugal, are anticipated from it, and no time is not thought to be remote when a system of perfect reciprocity will be established.

The insular dispute under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, have been paid with scrupulous fidelity by which his whole conduct has been characterized, and the hope is indulged that the adjustment of the vexed question of claims will be followed by a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The internal contest still continues in Spain, distinguished as this struggle has unhappily been, by incidents of the most sanguinary character, the obligations of the late treaty of indemnification have been, nevertheless, faithfully executed by the Spanish Government.

No provision having been made at the last session of Congress for the ascertainment of the amount to be paid, and the apportionment of the sum, under the convention made with Spain, I have given early attention to the subject. The amount of the debt, as ascertained, according to the terms of the convention, and in the forms prescribed by it, has been placed in the possession of the United States, and the interest, as it fell due, has been regularly paid upon them. Our commercial intercourse with Cuba stands as regulated by the terms of Congress. No recent information has been

received as to the disposition of the Government of Spain on this subject, and the lamented death of the recently appointed Minister, on his way to Spain, with the presence of their affairs at home, renders it scarcely probable that any change is to be looked for during the coming year. Further portions of the Florida archives have been sent to the United States, although the death of one of the Commissioners, at a critical moment, embarrassed the progress of the delivery of them. The higher officers of the local Government have recently shown an anxious desire, in compliance with the orders from the present Government, to facilitate the selection and delivery of all we have a right to claim.

Negotiations have been opened at Madrid for the establishment of a lasting peace between Spain and such of the Spanish American Governments as this hemisphere, as have waited themselves of the information given to all of them, the disposition of Spain to treat upon the basis of their entire independence. It is to be regretted, that simultaneous appointments, by all, of ministers to negotiate with Spain, had not been made; the negotiation itself would have been simplified, and this long-standing dispute, spreading over a large portion of the world, would have been brought to a more speedy conclusion.

Our political and commercial relations with Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark stand on the usual favorable basis. One of the articles of our treaty with Russia, in relation to the trade on the Northwest coast of America, having expired, instructions have been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg to negotiate a renewal of it. The long and unbroken amity between the two Governments gives every reason for supposing the article will be renewed, if stronger motives do not exist to prevent it then, with our view of the subject, can be anticipated here.

I ask your attention to the message of my predecessor at the opening of the second session of the nineteenth Congress, relative to our commercial intercourse with Holland, and to the documents connected with that subject, and communicated to the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1829, and 18th January, 1827. Considering in the opinion of my predecessor, that Holland is not, under the regulations of her present system, entitled to have her vessels and their cargoes received into the United States on the footing of American vessels and cargoes, as regards duties of tonnage and impost, a respect for his reference of it to the Legislature, has alone prevented me from acting on the subject. I should still have waited, without comment, for the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects to admission into our ports for their ships and cargoes, on the same footing as American, with the allegation we could not dispute that our vessels received in their ports the identical treatment shown to them in the ports of Holland, upon whose vessels no discrimination is made in the ports of the United States. Giving the same privileges, the Belgians expected the same benefits—benefits that were in fact enjoyed when Belgium and Holland were united under one government. Satisfied with the justice of their pretensions to be placed on the same footing with Holland, I could not, nevertheless, without disregard to the principle of our laws, admit their claim to be treated as Americans; and at the same time a respect for Congress, to whom the subject had long since been referred, has prevented me from producing a just equality, by taking from the vessels of Holland privileges conditionally granted by acts of Congress, although the condition upon which the grant was made, has, in my judgment, failed since 1822. I recommend, therefore, a review of the act of 1824, and such a modification of it as will produce an equality, on such terms as Congress shall think best compatible with our settled policy, and the obligations of justice to two friendly Powers.

With the Sublime Porte, and all the Governments on the coast of Barbary, our relations continue to be friendly. The proper steps have been taken to renew our treaty with Morocco.

The Argentine Republic has again promised to send, within the current year, a Minister to the United States.

A Convention with Mexico for extending the time for the appointment of commissioners to run the boundary line, has been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate. Recent events in that country have awakened the liveliest solicitude in the United States. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the citizens of the United States to mingle in the discussions of our immediate neighbors, instructions have been given to the District Attorneys of the United States, where indications warranted it, to prosecute, without respect to persons, all who might attempt to violate the obligations of our neutrality; while at the same time it has been the duty to apprise the Government of Mexico, that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both parties.

From our diplomatic agents in Brazil, Chili, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, and New Granada, constant assurances are received of the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally accredited. With those Governments upon which our citizens have valid and accumulating claims, scarcely an advance towards a settlement of them is made, owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been, and will probably be, still further severely tried; but our fellow-citizens whose interests are involved, may confide in the determination of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

Unfortunately, many of the nations of this hemisphere are still self-tormented by domestic dissensions. Revolution succeeds revolution, injuries are committed upon foreigners engaged in lawful pursuits, much time elapses before a Government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectation of redress—Ministers are sent and received, and before the discussions of past injuries are fairly begun, fresh troubles arise; but too frequently new injuries are added to the old, to be discussed together, with the existing Government, after it has proved its ability to sustain the assaults made upon it, or with its successor, if overthrown. If this unhappy condition of things continues much longer, other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt redress of injuries by their own power, without waiting for the establishment of a Government competent and enduring enough to discuss and to make satisfaction for them.

Since the last session of Congress, the validity of our claims upon France, as liquidated by the treaty of 1831, has been acknowledged by both branches of her Legislature, and the money has been appropriated for their discharge but the payment is, I regret to inform you, still withheld.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this protracted controversy, will show

how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which this course is attempted to be justified.

On entering upon the duties of my station, I found the United States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was now questionable, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, their high justice, and the aggravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American People to require description. It is sufficient to say, that, for a period of ten years or upwards, our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggressions on the part of France—aggressions, the ordinary features of which were condemnations of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in contravention, as well of the laws of nations, as of treaty stipulations; burnings on the high seas, and seizures and confiscations, under special imperial rescripts, in the ports of dependencies occupied by the enemy, or under the control of France. Such, it is now conceded, is the character of the wrongs we suffered—wrong, in many cases, so flagrant, that even their authors never denied our right to reparation. Of the extent of these injuries, some conception may be formed from the fact, that after the burning of a large amount at sea, and the necessary deterioration, in other cases, by long detention, the American property was seized and sacrificed at forced sales, including what was adjudged to privateers, before or without condemnation, brought into the French Treasury upwards of twenty-four millions of francs, besides large custom-house duties.

The subject had already been a fair of twenty years' uninterrupted negotiation, except for a short time, when France was overwhelmed by the military power of united Europe. During the period, while other nations were exerting from her payment of their claims at the point of the bayonet, the United States intermitted their demand for justice, out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistance in their own days of suffering and of peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon our relations with France, as upon our National character, were obvious; and the line of duty was to try mind equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period, or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt that, by this course, the interests and honor of both countries would be best consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit to the Minister, who was sent out once more, to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress, in December, 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims, and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject. The then French Ministry took exception to the Message, on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable to the French Government to negotiate. The American Minister, of his own accord, refused the construction which was attempted to be put upon the Message, and at the same time called to the recollection of the French Ministry, that the President's Message was a communication addressed, not to Foreign Governments, but to the Congress of the United States, in which it was enjoined upon him, by the Constitution, to lay before that body information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as its domestic relations; and that if, in the discharge of this duty, he felt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress, in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign Government, he might fairly be supposed to do so under a sense of what was due to him in a frank communication with another branch of his own Government, and not with any intention of holding a menace over any foreign Power. The views taken by him received my approbation, the French Government was satisfied, and the negotiation was continued. It terminated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, recognising the justice of our claims in part, and promising payment to the amount of twenty-five millions of francs, in six annual instalments.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d of February, 1832, and in five days thereafter it was laid before Congress, who immediately passed the acts necessary, on our part, to secure to France the commercial advantages conceded to her in the compact. The treaty had previously been solemnly ratified by the King of the French, in terms which are certainly not mere matters of form, and of which the translations is as follows: "We, approving the above convention in all and each of the dispositions which are contained in it, do declare, by ourselves, as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed, and by these presents, signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm it; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever."

Official information of the exchange of the ratifications in the United States, reached Paris whilst the Chambers were in session. The extraordinary, and to us injurious delays of the French Government, in their action upon the subject of its fulfilment, have been heretofore stated in Congress, and I have no disposition to enlarge upon them here. It is sufficient to observe that the then pending session was allowed

to expire without even an effort to obtain the necessary appropriations; that the two succeeding ones were also suffered to pass away without anything like a serious attempt to obtain a decision upon the subject; and that it was not until the fourth session, almost three years after the conclusion of the treaty, and more than two years after the exchange of ratifications, that the bill for the execution of the treaty was presented to a vote, and rejected.

In the meantime, the Government of the United States, having full confidence that a treaty entered into and so solemnly ratified by the French King, would be executed in good faith, add not doubting that provision would be made for the payment of the first instalment, which was to become due on the second day of February, 1833, negotiated a draft for the amount through the Bank of the United States. When this draft was presented by the holder, with the credentials required by the treaty to authorize him to receive the money, the Government of France allowed it to be protested. In addition to the injury in the non-payment of the money by France, conformably to her engagement, the United States were exposed to a heavy claim on the part of the Bank, under pretence of damages, in satisfaction of which that institution seized upon and still retains an equal amount of the public moneys. Congress was in session when the decision of the Chambers reached Washington, and an immediate communication of this apparently final decision of France not to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, was the course naturally to be expected from the President. The deep tone of dissatisfaction which pervaded the public mind, and the correspondent excitement produced in Congress by only a general knowledge of the result, rendered it more than probable that a resort to immediate measures of redress would be the consequence of calling the attention of that body to the subject. Sincerely desirous of preserving the pacific relations which had so long existed between the two countries, I was anxious to avoid this course if I could be satisfied that by doing so neither the interest nor the honor of my country would be compromised. Without the fullest assurances upon that point, I could not hope to acquit myself of the responsibility to be incurred in suffering Congress to adjourn without laying the subject before them. Those received by me were believed to be of that character.

That the feelings produced in the United States by the news of the rejection of the appropriation would be such as I have described it to have been, was foreseen by the French Government, and prompt measures were taken by it to prevent the consequences. The King, in person, expressed through our Minister, at Paris, his profound regret at the decision of the Chambers, and promised to send forthwith a national ship with despatches to his Minister here, authorising him to give such assurances as would satisfy the Government and People of the U. States that the treaty would yet be faithfully executed. The national ship arrived, and the Minister received his instructions. Claiming to act under the authority derived from them, he gave to this Government, in the name of his, the most solemn assurances, that as soon after the new elections as the charter would permit, the French Chambers would be convened and the attempt to procure the necessary appropriations renewed; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Ministers should be put in requisition to accomplish the object; and he was understood and so expressly informed by this Government at the time, to engage that the question should be pressed to a decision at a period sufficiently early to permit information of the result to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of their next session. Relying upon these assurances, I incurred the responsibility, great as I regarded it to be, of suffering Congress to adjourn without communicating with them upon the subject.

The expectations justly founded upon the promises thus solemnly made to this Government by that of France, were not realized. The French Chambers met on the 31st of July, 1834, soon after the election, and although our Minister in Paris urged the French Ministry to bring the subject before them, they declined doing so. He next insisted that the Chambers, if prorogued without acting on the subject, should be re-assembled at a period so early that their action on the treaty might be known in Washington prior to the meeting of Congress. This reasonable request was not only declined, but the Chambers were prorogued to the 29th of December, a day so late, that their decision, however urgently pressed, could not in all probability be obtained in time to reach Washington before the necessary adjournment of Congress by the Constitution. The reasons given by the Ministry for refusing to convoke the Chambers at an early period, were afterwards shown not to be insuperable by their actual conduct on the 1st of December, under a special call; for domestic purposes—which fact, however, did not become

known to this Government until after the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Thus disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to consult with Congress in regard to the expediency of a resort to redress by means of the stipulations of the treaty which had been solemnly entered into, and so solemnly ratified by the French King. To this end, an unreserved communication of the case, in all its aspects, became indispensable. To have shrunk, in making it, from saying all that was necessary to its correct understanding, and that the truth would justify, for fear of giving offense to others, would have been unworthy of me. To have gone, on the other hand, a single step further, for the purpose of wounding the pride of a Government and people with whom we had so many motives for cultivating relations of amity and reciprocal advantage, would have been unwise and improper. Admonished by the past of the difficulty of making even the simplest statement of our wrongs, without disturbing the sensibilities of those who had, by their position, become responsible for their redress, and earnestly desirous of preventing further obstacle, from that source, I went out of my way to preclude a construction of the message, by which the recommendation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France, in not only disavowing such a design, but in declaring that her pride and her power were too well known to expect any thing from her fears. The message did not reach Paris more than a month after the Chambers had been in session; and such was the insensibility of the Ministry to our rightful claims and just expectations, that our Minister had been informed that the matter, when introduced, would not be pressed as a cabinet measure.

Although the message was not officially communicated to the French Government, and notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary which it contained, the French Ministry decided to consider the conditional recommendation of reprisals, a menace and an insult, which the honor of the nation made it incumbent on them to resent. The measures resorted to by them to evince their sense of the supposed indignity, were, the immediate recall of their Minister at Washington, the offer of passports to the American Minister at Paris, and a public notice to the Legislative Chambers, that all diplomatic intercourse with the United States had been suspended.

Having, in this manner, vindicated the dignity of France, they next proceeded to illustrate her justice. To this end a bill was immediately introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, proposing to make the appropriations necessary to carry into effect the treaty. As this bill subsequently passed into a law, the provisions of which now constitute the main subject of difficulty between the two nations, it becomes my duty, in order to place the subject before you in a clear light, to trace the history of its passage, and to refer with some particularity, to the proceedings and discussions in regard to it. The Minister of Finance, in his opening speech, alluded to the measures which had been adopted to resent the supposed indignity, and recommended the execution of the treaty as a measure required by the honor and justice of France. He, as the organ of the Ministry, declared the message, so long as it had not received the sanction of Congress, a mere expression of the personal opinion of the President, for which neither the Government nor People of the United States were responsible, and that an engagement had been entered into, for the fulfillment of which the honor of France was pledged. Entertaining these views, the single condition which the French Ministry proposed to annex to the payment of the money was, that it should not be made until it was ascertained that the Government of the United States had done nothing to injure the interests of France; or in other words, that no steps had been authorized by Congress of a hostile character towards France.

What the disposition or action of Congress might be, was then unknown to the French Cabinet. But, on the 14th of January, the Senate resolved that it was, at that time, inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France, and no action on the subject had occurred in the House of Representatives. These facts were known in Paris prior to the 28th of March, 1835, when the committee, to whom the bill of indemnification had been referred, reported it to the Chamber of Deputies. That committee substantially re-echoed the sentiments of the Ministry, declared that Congress had not aside the proposition of the President, and recommended the passage of the bill without any other restriction than that originally proposed. Thus was it known to the French Ministry and Chambers, that if the position assumed by them, and which had so frequently and solemnly announced as the only one compatible with the honor of France, was maintained, and the bill passed as originally proposed, the money would be paid, and there would be an end of this unfortunate controversy.

But this cheering prospect was soon destroyed by an amendment introduced into the bill at the moment of its passage, providing that the money should not be paid until the French Government had received satisfactory explanations of the President's message, of the 2d December, 1834; and what is still more extraordinary, the President of the Council of Ministers adopted this amendment, and consented to its incorporation in the bill. In regard to a supposed insult which had been formally resented by the recall of their Minister, and the offer of passports to ours, they now, for the first time, proposed to ask explanations. Sentiments and propositions, which they had declared could not justly be imputed to the Government or People of the United States, are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to that Government and People. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfilment of the engagement into which the King had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfillment is refused, unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion characterized by themselves as personal and inoperative.

The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as unfounded, as the attempt to exert from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous. But the constitution of the United States imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people or Government of whom it may become necessary to speak; and the American People are incapable of submitting to an interference, by any Government on earth, however powerful, with the

free performance of the domestic duties which the constitution has imposed on the public functionaries. The discussions which intervene between the several departments of our Government belong to ourselves; and, for any thing said in them, our public servants are only responsible to their own constituents, and to each other. If in the course of their consultations, facts are erroneously stated, or unjust deductions are made, they require no other inducement to correct them, than their love of justice, and what is due to their own character, but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject, as a matter of right, by a foreign Power. When our discussions terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign Powers commences, not as individuals, but as a nation. The principle which calls in question the President for the language of his message, would equally justify a foreign Power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or by a member in debate.

This is not the first time that the Government of France has taken exception to the message of American Presidents. President Washington, and the first President Adams, in the performance of their duties to the American People, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the Ministry of Charles X. and removed by the explanations made by our Minister upon the spot, has already been adverted to. When it was understood that the Ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction upon it which was disavowed on its face, our late Minister at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with the language used in the message, made a communication to the French Government, under date of the 29th of January, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repeated, and called the attention of the French Government to, the disavowal contained in the message itself, of any intention to intimidate by menace—he truly declared that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill-faith against the King of the French, and properly distinguished between the right to complain in unexceptionable terms of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution—and demonstrated, that the necessary use of that right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the Minister's own responsibility, yet it was afterwards made the act of this Government by my full approbation, and that approbation was officially made known on the 25th April, 1835, to the French Government. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment, supported by the King's Ministers, and was finally approved by the King.

The People of the United States are justly attached to a pacific system in their intercourse with foreign nations. It is proper, therefore, that they should know whether their Government has adhered to it. In the present instance it has been carried to the utmost extent that was consistent with a becoming self-respect. The note of the 29th of January, to which I have before alluded, was not the only one which our minister took upon himself the responsibility of presenting, on the same subject, and in the same spirit. Finding that it was intended to make the payment of a just debt dependent on the performance of a condition which he knew could never be complied with, he thought it a duty to make another attempt to convince the French Government, that whilst self-respect and a regard to the dignity of other nations would always prevent us from using any language that ought to give offence, yet we could never admit a right in any foreign Government to ask explanations of, or to interfere in any manner in, the communications which one branch of our public councils made with another: that in the present case no such language had been used, and that this had in a former note been fully and voluntarily stated before it was contemplated to make the explanation a condition: and that there might be no misapprehension, he stated the terms used in that note, and he officially informed them that it had been approved by the President; and that, therefore, every explanation which could reasonably be asked, or honorably given, had been already made—that the contemplated measure had been anticipated by a voluntary and friendly declaration, and was therefore not only useless, but might be deemed offensive, and certainly would not be complied with, if annexed as a condition.

When this latter communication, to which I specially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted, and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the Minister who had made himself responsible for the act; and it was published to the People of the United States, and is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their Executive has gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, communicated to the Government of France, and it been officially requested.

The French Government having received all the explanations which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped to see no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money was instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been arranged.

Not having received any official communication of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Charge d' Affaires at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of this last application has not yet reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable, is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her Government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831; and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interests of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered nor compromised, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advice, now daily expected from our Charge d' Affaires, shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

[Concluded in our next.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 17. American Colonization Society.—The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the use of which had been kindly granted to it for that purpose. Delegates from several Auxiliary Societies, and numerous visitors, attended.

The Report of the Managers exhibited a satisfactory view of their progress since the last annual meeting, in paying off the Society's debt, and announced their expectation that it would be entirely extinguished in another year. It also informed the Society of the state of the Colony, and of the plans in operation for developing its resources, and improving its condition, moral and physical; and contained many details connected with the cause in which the Society is engaged.

Interesting addresses were made by President Duer, and Dr. Probst, of New York, Mr. Atkinson, of Virginia, Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the Society, and Mr. Clay. The last named gentleman spoke in compliance with repeated solicitations from persons present. This speech, though wholly unpremeditated, fully sustained the reputation of the great American orator.

The whole proceedings, were highly gratifying to the friends of the noble cause of African Colonization.—National Intelligencer.

Mr. Womack.—Mr. Widgery, in the war, was of opinion that the wounded pigeons were known by their fluttering; and his rule he adopted. Mr. Womack's manly and patriotic letter has told at the White House. The palace organ devotes two whole columns to Mr. Womack and his letter—calls him a Nullifier, which the Globe thinks is doing him all the mischief that words can inflict, and argues the President's right to intermeddle as he has done, with the Legislatures of Tennessee and Alabama. The Globe then has the grace to acknowledge the truth of Mr. Womack's statements, and to admit that the President did endeavor to influence the deliberations of State Legislatures. If it can persuade the People—even the blindest devotees of Jacksonism—that this was right, proper, legitimate, innocent, let it do so. The ancient feelings and sentiments of the American people must have been totally subverted, if success crown the effort.—Richmond Whig.

A Convention of Delegates from Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, was held at Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, on the 25th ult. for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of making a Rail Road from Cumberland, in Maryland, to Brownsville, and thence to Pittsburg and Wheeling. On the 29th, the committee appointed for that purpose, reported in favor of the project, recommending that the Road diverge from some

suitable point, by two routes, terminating the one at Pittsburg, the other at Wheeling.

Bank Stock.—We noticed a sale this week of 75 shares Bank Stock at 150; also of 30 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock at 134. We would like to be informed, by those interested in our Banks, whenever there are any sales made, as it is all important that the true state of our Banking institutions should be known abroad. We quote Augusta Bank Stock at 130, but believe something over might be obtained. We also understand that 60 has been offered this week for Insurance Bank Stock—last sales we have heard of were at 65. These high prices show that our Banks stand well at home.—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist.

The progress of Luxury.—The Cincinnati papers of the 7th (says Niles's Register) acknowledged the receipt of fresh Oysters in five days from Baltimore, carried over land to Wheeling by the new line of oyster wagons, and thence sent down the Ohio by steambot. Such are the expedition and diligence employed by the proprietors of this line, that they deliver oysters from Baltimore at Cincinnati in less time than the mail is carried between the two cities. This, it would appear from the papers, has been done several times of late.

Sundry petitions from some of the upper Districts of this State have been presented to our Legislature praying for license to practice upon the Thompsonian (Sisam) System, which were referred to the Committee on Grievances. A pretty good reference! But not so good, we think, as if they had been referred to a special committee on nuisances.—Yorkville Times.

It appears, from the Message of Gov. Gayle of Alabama, that he had made a formal demand to the Governor of New York, for the delivery of Williams, the Editor of the incendiary paper published in the city of New York, to the authorities of Alabama, to be tried under an indictment found by the grand jury of Tuscaloosa county. No answer has been received.

A letter from New Orleans, received on Wednesday, mentions that Robert Potter, (formerly a Representative in Congress from North Carolina) was killed at Texas, in a skirmish about the 15th November.

It gives us much pleasure to say that the Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear have determined to establish a Branch of that institution in this place, and that Benjamin Runyon, Esq., has been appointed Cashier. We expect soon to see it in operation.—Washington (N. C.) Whig.

Large and valuable Cargo.—The ship Washington, sailed from this port for Havre on Sunday, had a cargo of 2739 bales of cotton, weighing 990,774 lbs. valued at \$141,491 11 cents, being the largest cargo ever taken from this port.—Chas. Patriot.

The Legislature of Georgia has established a Court of Appeals.

North Carolina Legislature.

Tuesday, December 1.

SENATE.

The bill giving to the County Courts of this State authority to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings, and the bill to amend the road laws now in force in this State, relating to public roads, were rejected on their second reading.

Mr. Bryan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution and bill in relation to gaming, reported a bill more effectually to suppress the vice of gaming in this State; which passed the first time, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hogan presented a bill to incorporate the Central Gold Mining Company; and Mr. Tillet, a bill providing compensation to the Sheriffs in this State for making returns of the votes given in at the last election for adoption of the amended Constitution; which was read the first time, and the first named three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hyatt presented a bill, which had its first reading, to incorporate the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank of Fayetteville, with a Capital of \$500,000.

Mr. Clement said, he held in his hand, three petitions from the different sections of Rowan, praying for a division of that county, together with a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect. He knew that it was not in accordance with the ordinary rules, on presenting a petition, to do more than state its general contents, but he trusted the House would indulge him on this occasion, with a few remarks, lest any gentleman might take up improper impressions in reference to the application. He wished the subject to undergo the fullest examination and the severest scrutiny, for he was so confident that the appeal of his constituents to the Legislature was founded in justice, that he did not fear investigation.

[Mr. C. here went into a detailed statement of the localities of Rowan, for the purpose of showing that the proposed division would, in every respect, contribute to the convenience of the people; and exhibiting a Map of the county, taken from an accurate survey, he pointed out on its face the various points and boundaries referred to. He spoke also of the character of the Yadkin, which, in passing to court, the petitioners had now to cross, as a dangerous stream—the wide and rapid current of which rendered it impracticable to bridge it. The experiment had been tried, but the Bridge was soon carried away. The new county would contain, he said, (the limits of which he pointed out,) a population of about 8,000, and from 25 to 30 miles of territory in extent.]

It will thus be seen, continued Mr. C. that the territory, which it is proposed to erect into a county, possesses every ingredient to constitute one. It has a sufficient population, the necessary wealth, and as to fertility of soil, it can be attested to by every one who has ever travelled in that section. Though locked up from the markets of the State, whenever there was a scarcity or shortness of crops in that region, the Forks of the Yadkin were visited as a sort of Egypt from which to draw fresh supplies. The application was made, Mr. C. said, not to gain additional Representatives in the West, as must be obvious to all, when the certainty of the ratification of the amendments was borne in mind. If then the new County would make the present

seat of Justice of Rowan nearly central, could not effect Representation in the Legislature, would promote the convenience of a large number of citizens, and could do no injury to any portion of the State, why should not the prayer of so large a number of citizens be heard? Not for his existence, would he urge, on that floor, the passage of the bill, if its provisions conflicted either with honor, justice, or patriotism. Mr. C. then presented the bill for the erection of a new county by the name of Henderson. The bill having been read the first time, Mr. C. moved its reference to a select Committee. He remarked that it was usual, he knew, from courtesy to the mover, to place him on the Committee; but he would be gratified to be excused in this matter, that he might appear before the Committee, with the other Representatives of Rowan, in the character of witnesses.

[This Committee consists of Messrs. Weddell, Dudley, Manly, Cotton, and Clingman.]

Mr. Clarke presented a bill to establish a Bank in the town of Washington. Read the first time.

Mr. Graham presented a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. Read first time.

Mr. Jacobs, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to amend an Act passed in 1784, prescribing the manner of listing property for taxation. (Provides that persons shall give in all property owned on the 1st of July, instead of the 1st of April.) Read first time.

The engrossed bill to amend the Act establishing the Merchant's and Farmer's Bank of Newbern, was returned from the Senate, with an amendment to strike out the second section. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and the Senate was thereof informed by message.

The bill to prohibit Sheriffs and their Deputies from executing process in civil cases, was read the second time.

Mr. Jacobs said he should like to know from the friends of this bill, the reasons for its introduction.

Mr. Guthrie said, that he had introduced the bill, and would briefly state his reasons for doing so. It was well known, with what facility deputy Sheriffs are made. Every one who wanted to be a deputy, applied to the Sheriff, and was straightway authorized to act. But where is the evidence of the appointment? The only evidence is in the pocket of the deputy; and is exhibited by him when questioned as to his authority; but see the Sheriff on his bond, for the default of his Agent, and you may whistle for the record of his appointment. In fact, he never knew a Sheriff sued on his bond, for acts done by his deputies in the capacity of Constables. The gentleman from Newbern had said, that to pass this bill would be tantamount to a Stop law. He wished there was a Stop law to all the little warrants with which the country is deluged. If the people failed to elect Constables, it was the duty of the County Courts to appoint them. However made, they had to give bond for the faithful performance of their duty, and expected to make their living by it. He thought it extremely hard therefore, that a host of deputy Sheriffs, who gave no bond, and could not be sued, should rush in and monopolize their little fees.

Mr. Hoke said the bill was partly correct and partly incorrect. If the gentleman from Chatham would amend it, so as to place deputy Sheriffs on the same footing with Constables, he would vote for it; for some of the evils complained of had come under his own observation, and required a remedy.

The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the negative, by Ayes and Noes, 98 to 27.

The House then entered upon the Orders of the day, and took up the Land Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clingman. Mr. Guinn moved to amend the second Resolution, so as to make the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales among the States, according to their respective and usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure incurred by them in support of the United States, and the proceeds of the lands of Florida and Louisiana in proportion to their Federal population. He gave his reasons in detail for offering the amendment, but expressed himself friendly to the general objects of the Resolutions.

When he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the further consideration of the Resolutions and amendment were postponed until to-morrow; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

SENATE.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill concerning the County Courts in this State, reported the same with sundry amendments. The bill was thereupon read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. H. also reported on the bill to amend the law as respects Executors and Administrators, and recommended its rejection. The bill was read and rejected. Mr. H. also reported the bill fixing the punishment for the crime of bigamy, recommending its passage into a law. Read second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. H. also reported the bill providing for the appointment of Registers by three Justices in vacation of Court, with an amendment, recommending its passage into a law. Laid on the table. Mr. H. also reported the bill to suppress more effectually the

vice of gaming, and recommended its rejection. Laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, of Stokes, presented a bill to give further time for perfecting titles to entries of vacant land in Stokes county. An influential motion was made by Mr. Moore of Rutherford, to amend the same so as to extend its provisions to the county of Rutherford; and the bill was then read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Long presented a bill to incorporate the Concord Gold Mining Company.—Read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Erwin, to permit lawyers residing in other States to practice in this State. By Mr. Gorrell, to incorporate the South Buffalo Gold Mining Company. By Mr. Dunn, to amend the Militia Laws, as respects Necklinsburg County. By Mr. Rogers, to repeal in part and amend an Act, passed in 1833, to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. By Mr. Byrd, to prevent frauds on the Revenue, in the assessment of lands in Yancy county. By Mr. Hutchison, to incorporate the Lincoln Gold Mining Company. These bills passed their first reading, and the fourth mentioned one was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The Speaker communicated the Annual Report of the Adjutant General, which was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate and be printed.

Mr. Jacobs, from the Committee of Finance, reported a Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to exchange certain bonds, due the State for the purchase of Cherokee Lands, for others equally good. Read first time.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom a Resolution was referred to enquire into the expediency of increasing the powers of single Magistrates, so as to authorize them to summon a Jury when demanded by either of the parties, reported against the propriety of so altering the law. [The Committee state that such a regulation would, in practice, produce great inconvenience, by calling the people away too frequently from their business.]

Mr. Guinn submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Finance to enquire into the expediency of directing the Governor to have the surveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, brought into market.

Mr. Hutchison, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a Resolution in favor of Matthew Miller, which had its first reading.

The bill to allow the Trustees of the University and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to subscribe for a portion of the reserved Stock of the Bank of the State, was read the third time.

Mr. Carson moved that the bill be laid on the table. His object was to ascertain what disposition would be made of the bill, before the other branch of this Legislature, directing a loan by the State to take up the whole of the reserved Stock.

Mr. C. said, he desired to see the University flourish, and regarded the Literary Fund as identified with the common policy of the State, but he considered it true policy for the State to subscribe for the whole Stock. He thought it would answer the purposes of gentlemen on both sides, to lay the bill on the table for the present.

The question—"Shall this bill pass in third and last reading?"—was decided in the negative, 69 to 91. It was however subsequently, on the motion of Mr. Dudley, reconsidered and laid on the table.

The House again entered upon the orders of the day, being the Resolutions in relation to the Public Lands, submitted by Mr. Clingman, the question pending being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Guinn. Mr. Rayner delivered his views at great length in support of the Resolutions and in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Jordan followed in opposition to the Resolutions, and in conclusion offered an entire substitute for them. The Speaker decided that it was not in order to submit this amendment, before that previously offered by Mr. Guinn was passed upon. Mr. Guinn, to obviate difficulty, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Jordan then introduced his. [It is considered unnecessary to insert the Substitute, as it is almost a verbatim copy of the Resolutions submitted in the Senate by Mr. Waugh.] The amendment having been read, and the Speaker having stated the question to be on its adoption, Mr. Clarke moved to lay the Resolutions and amendment on the table, (tantamount to rejection,) on the ground, that the Legislature, by passing them, would transcend its legitimate powers; and in support of his motion, he gave his views at some length. Mr. Clingman took the floor, but the hour being late, yielded to a motion for adjournment.

Thursday Dec. 3.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law directing the manner in which sheriff bonds should be taken.

The bill providing for the appointment of Registers in certain cases, was read the second and third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bryan presented a bill to amend from execution a certain portion of the law of the citizens of North Carolina. [Repeals, as a homestead, 100 acres, includ-

the dwelling house and other out house; and, in towns, the dwelling house and out house on which it is situated.] Mr. Bryan said he hoped the Senate would agree to the bill the usual courtesy of referring it to its first reading. He should move that it lie upon the table and be printed. It proposed a considerable change in our system, but it was one that was demanded by a great portion of our citizens. The question was taken on the passage of the bill to its first reading, and decided in the affirmative; and the bill was ordered to lie upon the table, and be printed. The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the Stock reserved to the State in the Bank of the State, was taken up and read the second time. [The bill provides that the State shall borrow the money, and for that purpose the Public Treasurer shall issue certificates to the amount of—dollars, to bear interest at the rate of not more than 5 per cent. not redeemable until 1880; and that the stock the State shall stand pledged for the payment of the debt.] Mr. Wyebe said he was instructed by a committee to whom the bill had been referred, to move that the blank be filled with \$400,000; and he therefore made a motion to that effect. Mr. Hogan said he knew of no better opportunity to test the question, whether the State was disposed to allow the University to subscribe for a part of the shares which had been reserved to the State. If there, the question to fill the blank with \$400,000, should be decided in the negative, he would then move to fill it with \$200,000, with a view to allowing the University and Literary Fund to subscribe the remaining \$200,000. It had been stated in an official communication from the Governor, that the University had in hand a fund to the amount of \$150,000. He was in favor of allowing that institution to invest this sum in the stock of the Bank of the State. There were serious objections to the State's borrowing money to make the stock itself. This was objected to last winter, and it would be an insuperable objection with many this session. But it might be obviated by reducing the sum to be borrowed to a comparatively small amount. Let, then, the University take \$50,000, and the Literary Fund \$50,000, and there would be left \$200,000 for the State, which he was willing to borrow. Mr. Edmonston was at a loss to know whether they had the power to transfer the stock to the University. The State had reserved to itself the right to take a certain portion of the stock of the Bank within a year; and the question was, whether stockholders would allow the University to come in, in the place of State. Mr. Welborn said, even if they were unwilling, he was one who would object to the Legislature's granting them the privilege. The State ought to have power to exert a controlling influence in the management of the Bank, which she could not do, she surrendered these shares to the University. This power was the only safeguard against abuses. It would not be stated that it would be profitable; the stock was now worth from 7 to 10 per cent. The State ought to pursue that policy which would increase her revenues. As to the University, it was able to shift for itself. Shall ones prospered without Legislative aid, while millions had been given to it; and with what it had received, and now increased, it would sustain itself. No one wanted of education, or desired to see blessings diffused among the people more than he did; but this was not the way to accomplish it. The clause in the Constitution which required the Legislature to make provisions for this object, was intended to benefit the lower class. Who had not benefited, he asked, by this mammoth institution? The rich; and why should we pursue a course which will increase the fortunes of the wealthy and lessen those of the poor? He was for fostering a fund which was to be the means of establishing schools, that was, the Literary Fund. The policy of the State had been wrong from the beginning; it had been in opposition to the intention of the wise and patriotic framers of the Constitution. That instrument says we shall establish schools—free schools for the education of the poor; but instead of that, we have been satisfied to cherish one university, which is out of the reach of the indigent, who, for the want of aid, will forever remain in ignorance and obscurity. It was our sacred duty to place education within the reach of this class of people—to bring these diamonds of the rock to develop their native talents; and then their liberties are secure. It was not the few educated men that were to fight our battles and defend our soil from the pollution of these invaders; it was the hardy yeomanry—the common class of the people—whom this important duty was assigned. He did not say this for the sake of popularity—he did not say it for the purpose of coming back here again. He said it because he was uttering the honest convictions of his mind, the warm feelings of his heart. He made some further observations in relation to the low state of Treasury, poverty of the State, and the importance of her being largely interested in the Bank, he concluded by saying he hoped the Senate would fill the blank with \$400,000. Mr. Edmonston moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion prevailed, and the bill was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Petitions presented.—By Mr. Clement,

of sundry citizens of Salisbury, for a division of Rowan county. By Mr. Lilly, of Henry Delamothie, in relation to a Gold mine. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Bill presented.—By Mr. J. L. Smith, to authorize the making of a Turnpike Road in Haywood county; passed its first reading.

Mr. Carson presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Asheville, Buncombe county, in relation to the contemplated Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, which on his motion, were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The bill to amend the Act incorporating the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Company, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Dudley, and read the second time. It was amended in sundry particulars, among which was a change in the caption of the bill, so as to read thus—To incorporate the North-Carolina Rail Road Company—and, as amended, the bill passed its second reading.

The House now entered upon the Orders of the day, being the Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, the question pending being that on the adoption of Mr. Clark's motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Clingman replied to Mr. Clark's argument, and Mr. Clark rejoined. Mr. Graham commenced on Mr. Clark's remarks in relation to the propriety of legislative action on this subject; and Mr. C. responded; when the question was taken by Ayes and Nays, on the motion to lay on the table, and decided in the negative, 101 to 26. It is not deemed necessary to publish the negative vote; those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Thoms Bell, Bonland, Bryan, Burgess, Byrum, Clark, Dodson, Fitzrandolph, Frink, J. Harrison, Hoke, Jeffreys, Keenan, Neale, A. Perkins, Powell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Giles, Smith, Speller, Stallings, Swindell, West, Williams and Wooten.

The question now recurring on the amendment submitted by Mr. Jordan, Mr. Gorrell took the floor in opposition to it, in a speech of some length. He was followed on the same side, by Messrs. Collins and Clingman, the latter of whom denounced the amendment as an ingenious attempt to give the real question at issue the go-by.

On motion of Mr. King, the amendment was ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Charlotte: Friday, December 25, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT: Hugh L. White, of TENNESSEE.

Christmas.—To each of our readers we wish the unalloyed enjoyment of the festivities of the season; and may many returns of the same still find them in the possession of health, competence, and happiness!

President's Message.—As we anticipated last week, we find ourselves compelled to divide this document in our columns. About one half of it is given to-day, including all that part having reference to our relations with France and all other foreign Powers. The balance shall be laid before our readers in next week's paper.

Congress.—Nothing has transpired in Congress, since our last dates, of any great importance. Our regular journal of proceedings in that body has been excluded to-day, by other matters; but shall be resumed hereafter.

Abolition.—We have received, from a friend in Raleigh, a pamphlet copy of the Report of the Joint Select Committee, of our State Legislature, on the subject of Abolition. This Report presents a lucid and comprehensive view of the whole subject, and concludes with resolutions claiming for the South an entire exemption from extraneous interference with her slave population, calling upon the Legislatures of non-slaveholding States to pass penal laws to prevent the printing of incendiary publications, &c. and pledging North Carolina "to make, on this subject, a common cause with the rest of her sister slaveholding States." &c. We regret our inability to lay this Report before our readers in this week's paper.

Caution.—The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, of the 14th instant, says that "Counterfeit Five Dollar Bills of the State Bank, have been put in circulation in this City within a day or two past. That which we have seen, is dated July, 1835, No. 119—it is rather coarsely executed, but would nevertheless pass readily with most persons."

Whig Electoral Ticket.—On the important subject of forming the Anti-Van Buren Electoral Ticket of this State, we cut the two following extracts from contemporary journals. We coincide entirely with the views expressed, and would recommend them to the serious and dispassionate consideration of all true Whigs. If the Whig strength of the Union can be united upon one man, the success of the principles for which we contend is certain; but if sectional jealousies are allowed to operate, (and the Van Buren Party are every where using great exertions to keep them alive, well knowing the killing effect they have upon our cause,) the Whigs will be doomed to disgraceful defeat by an inferior enemy, and to see their principles, and the institutions of their country, sink under the withering hands of the spoiler. Let the Whigs bear in mind, that "in union there is strength" and to them victory!

"The New York Star proposes that the Whig party in each State shall run an *unpledged* Anti-Van Buren Ticket: free to vote for which ever of the present candidates may stand the best chance to beat Van Buren. For our part, we are prompt to admit that we have little predilection for either of the opposing candidates. We go against the dangerous principles and still more dangerous practices of the Van Buren school: above all, we go against the attempt (open and flagrant) of President Jackson to dictate a successor to the people: therefore, we will cheerfully give our vote to any of his opponents that we most likely answer to defeat Mr. Van Buren. We think the suggestion worthy of all consideration. Every true Whig that stands up for principles, not men, ought to yield to his hearty acquiescence. Unless some discretionary powers be left to the Electors, the di-

visions that now exist will have to be carried out, and it will all end in failure."—*Car. Watchman.*

"To defeat the conspiracy of the Van Burenites, to give efficiency to the wishes of the people, the same course should be pursued as was done in 1824 to defeat the Crawford Caucus. The People should meet in their primary assemblies, in their respective Congressional Districts, and select an Elector, pledged only to the PEOPLE'S WILL, pledged against the CAUCUS CANDIDATE, *unpledged for any particular person.* By this course, on a former occasion, the will of the people was triumphant in the election of Gen. Jackson; by this course, it will again be triumphant in the choice of one who shall restore the Government to its ancient parity of administration."—*West. Carolinian.*

France.—Letters have been received at New York, from France, of as late date as the 30th of October, by the ship *Union*, Capt. Depyster. It appears that Mr. Buteau, our Charge des Affaires, had received the instructions spoken of in the President's Message, but had not left Paris when the *Union* sailed from Havre. We find in the "New York Journal of Commerce" the following article, which it says "is derived from a document which no doubt gives the exact history of the transactions at Paris" since Mr. Barion came into possession of the instructions mentioned above.—We see in it, however, no favorable indications of an amicable arrangement of our difficulties with France, as Ministers seem still to be looking for "explanations," which look, we are inclined to think, will be in vain, whether directed towards the Executive or Legislative department of our Government.

The intercourse between Mr. Barton and the French Government had been entirely courteous and friendly. The Ministry replied to Mr. B's inquiry, that, as Mr. Livingston's letter was written before the passage of the bill in the Chambers, they were desirous of something subsequent, and that, as the President of the United States had said he could say no more, but should refer the matter to Congress, they waited to see what would transpire on the meeting of Congress, and in the mean time had forwarded despatches to the French Charge at Washington. Mr. Barton may possibly return, and perhaps, as a consequence, the French Charge also go home, but that these events ought not to be looked upon as of great importance, as it is confidently expected that the explanations made at the meeting of Congress will be sufficient."

Curious mode of proving a thing.—The Tuscaloosa "Flag of the Union," (a Van Buren paper,) says, in relation to the election of Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, that, "although it did not result in the choice of the Van Buren candidate, yet it conclusively proved the fact that there is a decided majority of Van Buren men in the House." It is not worth while to dispute with men who can prove their own positions by such easy processes as the above. The "Raleigh Standard" endorses the soundness and conclusiveness of this testimony; and of course the *faithful* will receive it as a settled point that they have the ascendancy in the Alabama House of Representatives!!!

Improvement in Travelling.—The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail-Road Company have given notice to the public, by advertisement, that sixty miles of their Road (from Portsmouth to Margareville, N. C.) have been completed, and are now in use. By this road, it is stated, travellers may leave Halifax (N. C.) on the morning of one day, and reach Philadelphia in time for dinner on the next!! Hurra for Rail-Roads!

The following additional information in relation to the late destructive fire in Cheraw, is copied from the last No. of the "Gazette" published at that place:

"The fire originated in the garret of a house occupied by J. I. Westervelt as a drug store, on the west side of Front Street, and some distance above Kershaw st.; to which it appears to have been communicated through a hole in the chimney, that was concealed by the wall till the house was burnt down. The buildings being all of wood, and, at the time, very dry, the fire spread with great rapidity, and, before it could be arrested on that side of the street, destroyed every house between the one in which the Post Office was formerly kept by R. McQueen, and the corner of Kershaw st.

The wind blowing directly across Front street, communicated the fire to the opposite side, where it consumed the whole square between Market and Kershaw streets, and one store North of Kershaw street. It was finally arrested about 4 o'clock by blowing up such houses as it was evident must be destroyed, and keeping the roofs and sides of those most in danger constantly wet. If these means had been resorted to at the beginning of the fire, with the same energy and concentration of effort which were used near its end, it would, no doubt, have been arrested much sooner; and very probably with the loss of, at most, only four or five stores. But in the very natural alarm caused by the sudden bursting forth of the flames in the thickest part of the town, and where the stocks of goods were largest and most valuable; in a community which had never before witnessed an extensive fire; in the great anxiety of all, both owners and others, to save the goods out of the neighboring stores; and the want of all organization, and of any authorized head to direct the movements of the assembled crowd, it was impossible, for a long time, to adopt any thing like systematic effort to arrest the progress of the flames.

The single small Fire Engine in the Town might have been of great service, could it have been used. But there happened to be none of the company which had been accustomed to handle it near the house in which it was kept when the fire broke out, and the first individuals who could reach it, in the hurry of taking it out of the house, so injured the pipe as to render it perfectly useless. It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the amount of loss. Such estimates as we heard from different merchants immediately after the fire, and before there was time to make much enquiry, varied from two to three hundred thousand dollars, and so we stated in our extra. But different merchants, at our request, have since made out careful estimates for us; the lowest was \$175,000, and the highest somewhat over \$300,000. Of this there is covered by insurance about \$75,000.

Such is the wisdom and great foresight with which the Bank in Cheraw has been managed, that, as we understand, it will sustain no loss by the fire.

Great as is the loss of individuals, and severely, very severely, as it must in many instances be felt, it is truly gratifying to see the fortitude with which most of the sufferers bear it. All, so far as we can learn, seemed determined to go ahead with unbroken energy.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.] At a meeting of Delegates from the Districts of Chester and York, held at Chester Court-house on the 7th instant, to take into consideration the advantages of the Route along the ridge separating the waters of the Catwaba and Broad Rivers, for the contemplated Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, it was Resolved, 1st. That a Meeting of Delegates from the Districts of Fairfield, Chester, and York, for the purpose of presenting to the Public the advantages of the Route through said Districts, for the contemplated Rail-Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, be held

at Yorkville on the 14th day of January 1836; and that the citizens of North Carolina, who may feel themselves interested in said Route, be, and are hereby, requested to send Delegates to said meeting.

2d. That it be the duty of the citizens of York District, to have the practicability and advantages of the contemplated Rail-Road crossing the Blue Ridge at or near the Hickory Nut Gap, ascertained and laid before said meeting, for its consideration.

3d. That the above resolutions be published in the Columbia Telescope, Yorkville Times, Charlotte Journal, and Western Carolinian.

R. G. MILLS, Chairman.

MARRIED. In this County, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Penick, Mr. R. C. CARSON, Merchant of Concord, to Miss HARRIETT A. daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Wilson.

[The above announcement came to us accompanied by a bottle of Champagne, which the gentleman who sent it says he desires to offer partly as a libation to the parties for so long neglecting to communicate to the press the consummation of their hopes, and partly as a bribe to ourselves, for publishing it. While we are assured that the happy couple would extend a full and free pardon to the fault of our friend, if they knew the true cause for his absence of mind; still, as we cannot impart the secret to them through the columns of the Journal, we will, for the present, content ourselves with pouring out, according to his request, a portion of the nectar as a sacrifice for his offence. The remainder we reserve for ourselves; and we can assure all the parties concerned, that, with each renewed sip, we shall not forget to invoke, for the married, uninterrupted happiness and love—and, for the single, a speedy delivery from all his "tender perplexities."—*Ed.*

DIED. On the 16th instant, after 9 hours illness, ALBERT MONROE, son of Col. Augustus Alexander, in the 19th year of his age. In full habit of body, his death appeared to be occasioned by a lack of a common portion of animal heat.

[Communicated.]

By Last Thursday's Mail.

From the Raleigh Register 2d instant. The Legislature will certainly adjourn to-day, (Tuesday.) The whole of Saturday was devoted to the maturing of bills, and some 30 or 40 passed their final reading—nearly all of which however were of a private character. Among them, was the bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Rail-Road from Everham to the Roanoke.

The attention of the reader will be arrested by the strong Resolutions adopted by both branches, on the subject of Northern interference with our domestic relations. In the Senate, even on this question, an attempt was made to rally "the party," but without effect. In the Commons, the 1st, 2nd, 3d, and 5th Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The 4th was passed 112 to 7—Messrs. Braswell, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwynn, Hutcheson, Hybart, Rush, and Witcher, voting in the negative. The 6th, 105 to 11—Messrs. Clark, Crump, Davenport, Graham, Granbury, Hall, Hoke, Jaccobs, Muse, Sanders, and Waddell, voting in the negative.

The Public Lands.—We refer the reader to the proceedings of the Senate, on the subject of the Public Lands. It will be seen, that after laying the Resolutions on the table, which had passed the House of Commons, the Senate spent several days in the consideration of those submitted by Mr. Waugh, at an early stage of the session, and which have heretofore appeared in the Register. These Resolutions were ultimately adopted by a vote of 36 to 27, the majority steadily resisting all attempts to modify them. We trust that when these Resolutions reach the House for concurrence, they will be laid on the table to sleep the sleep of death, viewing them, as we do, to be insidious in their character, and a perfect evasion of the true question. What will the people of North Carolina say to the fact, that a majority of their Senators have declared that Congress has no Constitutional right to distribute the proceeds of these lands? Is it not lamentable, that party spirit should so blind the mental vision of men? This vote may decide the future destiny of North Carolina. Once let our citizens give in to the notion that Congress has no right to distribute these proceeds among them for the purpose of improving their moral and physical condition, and her glory will indeed have departed. The amount of sales, the present year, at the low rate of \$1 25 per acre, the President states, in his Message, to be eleven millions of dollars—of which our share would be \$500,000. But for fear it may injure the prospects of some Presidential candidate, forsooth, a party in North Carolina are willing that their State should forego all the benefits to be derived from the possession of this sun. This is the plain English of it; and it is time that the attention of the people should be attracted to this important subject, before their rights are bartered away. More anon.

On Thursday, Romulus M. Saunders, of this City, was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, vice Judge Martin resigned. There were three ballottings, Messrs. Saunders, William J. Alexander, and Wright C. Stanley, being in nomination, which resulted as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Saunders	89	95	97
Alexander	70	50	28
Stanley	11	withdrawn	—
Graham	—	41	60
Scattering	27	6	8

It is due to Mr. Graham, to state, that though strongly solicited, he refused to suffer his name to be put in nomination. Had he consented, he is so deservedly a favorite, that the contest would have been a very doubtful one.

The bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue Certificates of Stock on the faith of the State, to the amount of \$400,000, and to sell the same for the purpose of obtaining funds to enable the State to take the Stock reserved for its use in the Bank of the State, has become a law. The State will thus preserve a controlling influence over the operations of the Bank.

New Capital.—The bill making a further appropriation of \$75,000 towards the completion of the Capitol, has passed both Houses, and is therefore a law.

Resolutions are now before the Virginia Legislature, instructing Messrs. Leigh and Tyler to introduce a resolution into the Senate of the United States to expunge Mr. Clay's Resolution of censure on the President. Not merely to vote for it, but to introduce it! Alas! for the palmy days of Old Virginia. The Resolutions may pass, but they will kindle a flame in the Old Dominion, that will never be smothered until "Richmond is himself again."

An unusual mortality prevails among the members of congress. In our last, we announced the death of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wildman of Connecticut, and now we have to record the decease of Mr. Senator Kane, of Illinois. Gen. Speight, of this state, it is said, also lies very low. These events, following in quick succession have naturally cast a gloom over the city.

POSTSCRIPT.

Presidential Nomination.—The Whigs. Flag unfurled in Virginia!!—We learn that on the 11th December, the Members of the Legislature of Virginia, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, had a meeting in the Hall of the House of Delegates, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the Presidency. Hugh L. White was unanimously nominated to the Presidency; and a resolution was agreed to, that the same meeting should stand adjourned till the 10th of February next, when it will again assemble in the same place, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and electors for the State. The cause of Judge White is now emphatically the cause of the South and of the People; and, if the South remain true to itself and its principles, that cause cannot but prevail. Let the Whigs cultivate unity, and all will be well.

Not having received the Richmond papers containing the particulars of the nomination, we must postpone them till our next.

Lost Mail.—The Mail due here on Sunday morning last, has not yet arrived! Where is it? What are we to do for the papers which it should have brought us?—especially, what shall we do without the Standard, which paper is always grasped at with avidity, as the only one from which we can gather any tolerable idea of the weekly "turnings and twistings" of the great Republican (!?) party. We would thank any Postmaster for such information as will lead to its recovery; positively we cannot do (as well) without it—if it do not reach us soon, we fear our bills will preponderate, and bring on a white fever.—Let the state of our political stomach be what it may, we can truly say, for the Standard, that it always acts as a corrective, and "puts an agreeable face on the affair."

Member from Cabarrus.—We have not before been enabled to state who had been elected in Cabarrus to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. D. M. Barringer. We learn, however, from a paragraph in the Raleigh Register of the 2d instant, that Col. George Barnhardt was the successful candidate. We have no means of determining the vote which he received, or whether he had opposition. In relation to his politics, the following from the Register, is the only information we have. The contiguity of Cabarrus to our own County, must be our chief excuse for noticing the election of a member to the Legislature, after that body has adjourned.

"The last Standard announces Col. George Barnhardt as 'an Administration Democrat.'—Col. Barnhardt requests us to say, that he has authorized no such announcement, and if the Editor means that he is a Van Buren man, it is false in point of fact."—*Rgl. Register.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.			MOON'S PHASES.	
DECEMBER, 1835.	Sun	Moon	For December, 1835.	
25 Friday	7 13 47	For December, 1835.	D. N. M.	
26 Saturday	7 13 47	Full 5 11 56 even'g		
27 Sunday	7 13 47	Last 12 10 56 even'g		
28 Monday	7 13 47	New 19 4 45 even'g		
29 Tuesday	7 13 47	First 26 1 22 aft'n		
30 Wednesday	7 13 47			
31 Thursday	7 13 47			

E. P. McFeat & Daughter WILL attend to the Millinery and Mantua-making in all its various branches, at their residence, formerly occupied by Mr. Keiser.

Mrs. McFeat Will teach Drawing and Painting, on Paper, Silk, and Velvet.
Dec. 22, 1835.

Omnibus Concern

GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.
B. P. BOYD & Co.
Dec. 23, 1835.

The Salisbury Watchmen and Carolinian, Camden Journal, Columbia Telescope, and Yorkville Times, insert one month and forward their accounts.

Apprentice Wanted.

ANY young man desirous to learn the Tailoring Business, can secure a good place, for the purpose, by applying to the subscriber. A youth of the age of 15 or 16 would be preferred. Good treatment will be awarded to any one taken, and a complete knowledge of the business insured.
ELAM MOORE.
Mechanicsburg Co., Dec. 22, 1835. 176

Strayed

FROM the plantation of the Subscriber, living on the Potter road, about 14 miles from Charlotte near to Small's Store, on the night of the 10th instant, a *Mare and Colt*. The Mare is a dark bay, about 13 or 14 hands high, with a small white spot in her forehead, with a long slim tail, and about 7 or 8 years old—The Colt is a light sorrel, with a white spot in his face, and somewhat lame from a founder. The mare was raised in Fredell county. Any person taking up said Mare and Colt, and informing me where they are shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble. Any information will be thankfully received.

DEMPS RITCH.
Dec. 21, 1835.

Broke Loose

FROM the Subscriber, on the 17th instant, while at Capt. Penman's Gold Mine, a brown Horse, about 15 hands and one inch high, with a star in his forehead, shod before, and with a black main and tail,—heavy made. Any person taking up said horse, and bringing him to the Subscriber, or informing him where he may be found, will be liberally rewarded for their trouble.
DANIEL HARRISON.
Dec. 22, 1835. 737

Charlotte Journal

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

THE Convention which met in the City of Raleigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having, by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given should be in favor of the ratification of the said amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor; and the said Amendments having all been submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments; which said Amendments, so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this third day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the independence of the said State, the sixtieth.

DAVID L. SWAIN.
By the Governor,
Wm. T. Coleman, Private Secretary.

NOTICE.
THOSE indebted to the estate of James Spratt, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle on or before the first day of January next.

JAS. W. SPRATT, Adm'r.
December 14, 1835. 174

Too the Mark?

READER! If you have a book entitled "Carson & Co. on Baptism," with my name in it, please bring it forward, as soon as you are satisfied with reading it a few times. As I have never read it myself thoroughly, I have a curiosity to get hold of it—This is the truth.

J. D. BOYD.
Charlotte, Dec. 16, 1835. 173

One Cent Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, a bound boy, by the name of WM. JACKSON REID: he is about 18 or 19 years of age, dark complexioned, rather light hair, small for his age. His clothes not recollected. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no thanks.

P. M. BROWN.
Dec. 16, 1835. 174

INSURANCE

Against Loss by Fire.
THE subscriber is an authorized Agent of the Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, and is now ready to take risks and issue policies against loss or damage by Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, and Manufactures.

JOHN IRWIN.
Dec. 16, 1835. 71-6w

NOTICE.

SEVERAL likely young Negroes, boys and girls, may be hired by private contract, by applying at Dr. Dunlap's in Charlotte, between the 25th and 31st instant.

Dec. 9, 1835.

LOST,

TWO Silk pocket handkerchiefs—the finder will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving them at the Printing Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES, Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do. Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights, GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

FROM THE NORTH, viz:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Soufflers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-1f

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

WANTED,

AT the Tinning Business, 2 or 3 Apprentices. Boys from the country would be preferred. Any one offering must come recommended for their sober and steady habits.

CRAVEN & FOLSON.
Nov. 27, 1835. 6-w

NOTICE.
WILL be sold, on a credit, on Saturday the 30th of December next, at the late residence of James Lee, dec'd., all the Perishable Property belonging to the estate of Jackson Lee, dec'd., to wit:

One Bed and Furniture,
One Silver Watch,
One Rifle, and one Shot Gun, &c.

—AND, ALSO—

Three Likely Negroes,
viz: two men and one woman. Also, at the same time and place, the Land of said deceased will be rented.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. LEE, Adm'r.
Nov. 29, 1835. 70a

N. B. All persons having claims of any kind or denomination whatsoever, against the estate of Jackson Lee, dec'd., must present them to me, in the time and manner prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WM. LEE, Adm'r.

Negro Hiring.

ON the first of January next, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, all the Negroes belonging to the Minor heirs of said deceased. And at the same time and place will sell some Corn and Oats.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.
Dec. 1, 1835. 4w-2

Just Received

FROM Charleston, a new supply of **Dry Goods & Groceries**, viz: Sugar, Rio Coffee, Teas, Holland Gin, Irish Whiskey, Cognac Brandy, Madeira, Malaga, Tenerife, and Muscatel Wines, Beer, Bottled Porter, CANDIES, Oranges, Spanish Cigars, Crockery. Also, a small select assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, &c. for sale, low, for Cash, by

A. NOWLAN.
Charlotte, Nov. 25, 1835. 69f

New Goods!—New Goods!!

WE have received on the South Corner of Tryon street, a part of our **Fall & Winter GOODS**, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in our town.

All persons that wish to buy Goods upon the very best terms, will do well to call and examine, and hear our prices. We will make it an object to persons that buy for Cash, or punctual dealers.

We have on hands a quantity of good Bagging, very low priced.

We will take Country Produce in exchange for Goods.

The highest price will be paid for 500 yards of Linsey.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.
Nov. 12, 1835.

N. B. We have just received a large supply of the best quality of Rio and Laguara COFFEE.

JACKSONVILLE FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the Will of John Capner, dec'd., I will sell the Land and premises on which he formerly lived, commonly called **JACKSONVILLE**, on the head waters of Richardson's creek, containing 410 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling House, Store House, and Gin House, with the other necessary buildings, all in good repair. There is an excellent Spring, a Well, a small Tan Yard, and a very good Orchard, all situated at the Cross Roads on the Rocky River road, leading from Cabarrus county to Camden, S. C., and the Newtown road, leading from Cheraw, Wadesborough, &c. to Landford, and is considered an excellent stand for Mercantile Business, and a place of Entertainment. For terms apply to

THO. P. DILLON, Executor.
Dec. 3, 1835. 173

Land Agency.

THE Subscriber having settled himself permanently in Raleigh, the County seat of Shelby County, which is within 9 miles of Memphis, in the Western District, will attend to paying taxes, purchasing or selling Lands, or any other business under a power of Attorney. Letters addressed to me, (post paid) at Raleigh, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES E. REINHARDT,
Nov. 1835. late of Lincoln N. C.

\$20 Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, a negro man named **ELLICK**, about five feet six or eight inches high, 30 years old, black complexioned, and has rather a down look when spoken to, and speaks rather broad and slow for a negro; some of his front teeth are out. He had on a light mixed coat, and copperas pantaloons, and white wool hat,—he has other good clothing with him. The above reward of \$20 will be paid if caught without the county of Mecklenburg, or \$10 if taken within the county.

MARGARET A. HARRIS.
Nov. 24, 1835. 69-1f

NOTICE.

WHILE the subscriber was in Charlotte, on the 28th ultimo, his horse broke loose and lost his Saddle, blanket, and cinch—the middle is a common one, but good. Any person finding these articles and leaving them either at Mr. Wm. Hunter's or the Printing Office, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Dec. 3, 1835. M. HYAMS.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the Exercises will commence on the first Monday in January next.

Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits; and a punctual attendance on the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words—the Subscriber would observe, that in his course of instruction in Classical Literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with these beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will comprise the Course of Studies, viz: Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's editio expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Græca Majora, and Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness of board, will insure to this Institution a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Languages and Mathematics, per session of 23 weeks, \$10
English Grammar and Geography, 7
Nov. 25, 1835. 174

COMPOUND

Chloride Tooth-Powder,

For Whitening and Preserving the Teeth, and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE Chloride Tooth-Powder effectually whitens the Teeth, speedily removes all canker or soreness, likewise the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath, imparting an agreeable odour. In fine, it hardens the gums, prevents what is usually called "scurvy," and preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition, and completely nullifies the propensity to the use of snuff. It contains no ingredient, either of a mechanical or chemical nature, that has the remotest tendency to injure the texture of the teeth. Prepared and sold by

W. M. R. FLINN,
Six miles west of Charlotte.

ASPIRIN MULTUM IN PARVO.

Odontalgic Drops,

For the Cure of "the worst of all Diseases," the TOOTH-ACHE.

THESE Drops, the discovery of which is the offspring of accident, I do not, with charlatan puffery, set forth as an infallible specific for tooth-ache; but having tried them on myself and many others, I can very safely recommend them as a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the excruciating pain of tooth-ache in nine cases out of ten, without the slightest pain being produced by its application. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied, but enables the Dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or plugging the teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word, it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersede a most painful operation.

Prepared and sold by

W. M. R. FLINN,
Six miles west of Charlotte.

Settle Your Book Accounts.

ALL those that have Book Accounts standing with the Subscriber, will please call and settle them by the first day of January, 1836, as after that day business will be done exclusively for cash or notes on demand.

N. B. I still continue to keep on hand Saddles and Harness, and all articles in my line, which I will sell low for Cash.

JAMES T. ASHBURY.
Nov. 3, 1835. 11-J.

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a first rate Plantation, lying on the Catawba river in Lincoln county, four miles south of Bestie's Ford, containing between 800 and 1000 acres. The land will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms will be made liberal to suit the situation of any one wishing to purchase. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton.

SAMUEL CONNER.
Nov. 3, 1835. 6-w

\$20 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th ult., a negro boy, named **JACK**, about 28 years of age, very large and likely, somewhat yellow complexioned. The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge him in Mecklenburg Jail, or any other Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN M. HARRIS.
York District, S. C., December 4, 1835. 174

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Emporium of Fashion.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business one door South of Wm. Carson's Store, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Work done on short notice and in the most approved and modern style.

N. B. Any of my customers wishing clothes made without calling, can be accommodated by sending an order describing the colour, quality, &c., of the article they wish. Such orders will be promptly attended to, and a selection made as much to their advantage as they could do for themselves.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber has been duly authorized to sell the Columbian System. Those who wish it, can be accommodated. It is undoubtedly the most accurate method for fitting the human form that has ever been produced. The price is \$20 with instruction, or 15 without. W. J. KEAHEY.
Charlotte [N. C.] Nov. 13, 1835.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Lenoir, Warren, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by

Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

THE Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.
April 11, 1835. '60-1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, \$7

Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3

Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 14

Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5

Fredericksburg to Washington City, 3

Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1835.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named **ARCHER**, about five feet six inches high, dark complexioned, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
Oct. 19, 1835. 63-4f

FARMERS & PLANTERS

ALMANAC,

FOR

1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office, the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; half gross \$3 50; gross \$6.

B. A. Wallace

IS now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter Supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Assortment complete.
Charlotte, Nov. 13th, 1835.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Burns, and the various diseases of a disordered stomach, bowels, and Liver.

May be had at the Store of

Smith & Williams,

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835. 61d

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1836.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitled him to the entire confidence of the public. His experience of the good effects of these Pills, two years past, satisfies me of their eminent efficacy in all cases of dyspepsia, particularly in all cases of indigestion, and in all cases of bilious attacks. Having been long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for relief against them, and with a very partial success. I was acquainted with the Anti-Dyspeptic Pills of Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheters, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

Attest, Nov. 2, 1835.

The Pills now offered to the American public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," long used as a family medicine, and have no equal in bearing testimony to their value as a convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia and its usual attendants, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills will afford the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community as a resident, as an experienced and successful Physician of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine has been so beneficial to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. MCPHETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1835.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, and other disordered stomach, resulting from indigestion or excess in diet, and I have had numerous opportunities of learning from others their value when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally prompt, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe them to be the best Anti-Dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic

or

Anti-Bilious Pills.

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, or any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is frequently the result from medicines given to cleanse the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excretory function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, or Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all others, or remedies. Persons going to sea or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, that suffering is to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever afterwards be willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints," is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of these pills. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE FOR STOMACHIC and HEPATIC AFFECTIONS, the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John M. M. M.; and in Yorkville, S. C. by — Melvin, M. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy can be seen.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.